## THE FIRST SESSION.

Permanent Chairman Wilson's Speech, De nouncing Protection and Reciprocity-The Names of the National Committee Dreary Waiting for the Report on the Platform.

CHICAGO, June 22.-A hot, sweltering erowd gathered in Convention Hall this morning. Eleven o'clock, the hour appointed, saw but few of the delegates in their seats, and for an hour afterward they straggled in. Occasionally, on the appear ance of a national character like General Sickles or Governor Flower, the crowd cheered or uttered noises which were interpreted as evidence of admiration. When the Hill delegates entered in solid phalanx, as is their custom, a wild yell went up from

the Tammanvites in the hall. At 11:30, Chairman Owens thumped his gavel for order. Rev. Albert Henry, pastor of the Leavitt Street Methodist Episcopal Church, led in prayer. At the close of the prayer, the Iowa delegation, with the banner of Governor Boies, marched to their place among the delegates, and the display of their banner was the signal for immense

The report of the Committee on Creden hals was then called for, and Mr. Shaw, of Maryland, explained that the committee could not be ready to report before 2 o'clock.

Alaska Sends a Memorial. Mr. Delancy, of Alaska, offered a memo rial from the Democratic Territorial Convention of Alaska to the National Conven

tion. The memorial was referred. The Chairman then appointed a commit-tee consisting of Messrs. Bronson, of Ken-tucky, and Judge Proctor, of Indiana, to wait on the Committee on Credentials and learn from them when the committee would be ready to report. Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, moved that the Chairman request Senstor Roger O. Mills of Texas to address the convention. This suggestion was received with enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the hall. Messrs. Johnson, of Ohio, and Goodman, of Missouri, were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Mills to the plat-

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, at this tim made his entrance on the rear of the plat form, and was immediately greeted with an ovation of applause.

The Chair announced that Senator Mills

had been compelled to leave the hall on account of illness, and there was the hall. Twenty thousand throats joined in an ovation as the old man was led by eneral Jackson to the front of the plat form. Senator Palmer said in part:

Senator Palmer's Appeal for Barmony. I think I have a right, pointing to my cks, to speak to this assembly as one having experience, at least, and I come not irging you to be patriotic: that is an instinc n the Democratic heart, [Applause,] I need of urge you to the adoption of every expedient to secure harmony in our ranks the most important political contests in which the Democracy of the country has been engaged for a quarter of a century. It is the great crucial contest. Unity, therefore, is essential. Every Democrat should forget every rubject of controversy. We should be brethren, indeed, with a common motive and a common purpose, and engaged in a common, earnest, patriotic effort. (Cheers.)

Cheers.]
The great work of restoring constitutional identy in the country has devolved upon on implause; and will you allow any palsubject of dispute, any matter of a per and character, to intervene when our country calls upon us in trumpet tones?

The names before you are names of parriotic men. Choose from among them a mame that will bear the banner alot, Get au unalterable Demograt who is in earnest. Applianse.] Put the flag in his hands and follow it. [At this point the speaker was inwit. [At this point the speaker was in-opted by cheers and yells for Hill, Cleve Boics and other of the possible nomi-

No Decelt on the Republican Side. Let me tell you that if the Democracy and the country are deceived in this contest, it is not the fault of the Republicans. At Minneapolis they flung their bauner to the weeze and inscribed upon it all that is odious in Republicanism. [Cheers.] They have written upon it a menace to the peace of the country in the new force bill. As sure as Benjamin Harrison is elected and the next Congress is Republican, we will have a force bill such as the ingenuity of John Davenport or the devil may suggest.

ers.] ey have written in addition to the tariff, McKinleyism, more McKinleyism than they ever had before. The country is to be walled around by what is called protection. walled around by what is called protection. You owe it to us to arm the country for the great courses. We are going to work in Illinois. I expect to see in November that Illinois has carried the State for the Democratic electoral ticket. [Applause.] We do not expect to burn Chicago up [laughter], but we will make it atmusingly red. [Long continued laughter and applause.]

General Palmer retired from the platform amid great enthusiasm, and immediately an immense howl went up for Fellows, of New York. Mr. Fellows responded thus: A Few Remarks Fram Mr. Fellows

MR. CHAIRMAN-I am a delegate in this con vention. [Cries of louder]. At the approprinte time, when it shall be in place for delegates to express their sentiments upon this floor, it may be my privilege to have something to say to the convention. That has not yet arrived, and I recognize that with a great number of distinguished gentle-men present in this room it would be im-proper for me now to claim the attention of he convention. [Applause].

Mr. Bronson, of Kentucky, here appeared and announced that the Committee on Credentials was ready to report. John E. Lamb, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee, presented the following unanimous report. Sitting Delegate Barnard, of the First Ohio district, was seated. In Utah, C. L. Henderson and John L. Cain were seated. In New Mexico and Arizona the claims of each to seat six delegates were conceded, and in Atabama the contesting delegation was given scats on the floor without votes, and Norris and Davis were scated from the Dis-

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported William L. Wilson, o West Virginia, as Permanent Chairman; S. Sheerin, of Wisconsin, as Permanen Secretary, and a list of assistants and Vice Presidents and Secretaries by States. On motion of Hon Don. M. Dickinson, a

committee of five was delegated (himself being named by the Chair as head of the committee) to notify the permanent officers of their election and escort them to the

Permanent Chairman Wilson's Speech. At 12:25 P. M., Mr. Owens introduced the Permanent Chairman, Wilson, as one of the bravest Democrats of the nation. Mr.

Wilson spoke in substance as follows: The mission of the Democratic party is to fight for the under dog. When that party is out of power we may be sure there is an under dog to fight for, and the under dog is the American people. When that party is out of power we may be sure that some party is in control of our Government that epresents a section and not the whole country; that stands for a class and not the whole people. Never was this truth brought home to us more defiantly than by the convention at Minneapolis. We are not deceived as to the temper of the Republican party. We are not in doubt as to its purposes. Having taxed us for years without excuse and without mercy, it now proposes to disarm us of all powers of resistance.

Free government is self government. There is no self government where the people do not courtof their own election and levy their own taxes. When either of these ntry; that stands for a class and not the

senator Voornees, who failed to respond, and levy their own taxes. When either of these rights is taken away or diminished a breach is made, not in the outer defenses, but in the citadel of our freedom.

When you confer upon the Government the power of dealing out wealth you inchain every evil that can prey upon and eventually destroy free institutions—excessive taxation, class taxntion, billion dollar Congresses, a corrupt civil service, a debauched ballot box and purchased elections. In every campaign the privilege of taxing the people will be bartered for contributions to corrupt them at the polls; after every vicil clamorous for entertainment. Persistent

tory a new McKinley bill to repay these con-tributions, with usury, out of taxes wrung A Tirade Against Protection.

We and the great party we represent are o-day for tariff reform, because it is the only gateway to genuine Democratic govrnment. Tariff reform means to readjust this system of taxation, and to purge away this system of tribute. It means have not reached the equality of true free dom so long as any citizen is forced by law to pay tribute to any other citizen, and until

to m so long as any citizen is forced by law to pay tribute to any other citizen, and until our taxes are proportioned to the ability and duty of the taxpayer rather than to his gnorance, his weakness and his patience. We can throw the support of our own Government on other people only by beggary or by force. If we use the one we are a pauper nation: if we use the other we are a pirate nation. The Democratic party does not intend that we should be either.

But, gentlemen, we are confronted with a new cry in this campaign. The Republican party, says Governor McKinley, now stands for protection and reciprocity. He was for protection alone when he framed his bill in the House, or rather permitted his beneficiaries to frame it for him, and firmly resisted all efforts of the statesman from Maine to annex reciprocity to it. No wonder that he favors the reciprocity added to his bill by the Senate. You may explore the pages of burlesque literature for anything more supremely ludicrous than the so-called reciprocity of the McKinley bill. It is not reciprocity at all. It is retailation, and, worst of all, retailation on our people. It phinishes the American citizens for the necessities or the follies of other people.

Reciprocity Comes in for a Rap. Reciprocity Comes in for a Rup.

It says to a few little countries south of ns: "If you are forced by your necessities or led by your follies to make bread higher and scarcer to your people, we will make shoes and sugar higher and scarcer to our people." And now we are told that reciprocity is to be the battle cry. Already we are regaled with pictures of Benjamin Harrison clad in armor and going forth to battle on a plumed steed. Simple Simon fishing for what's in his moth-er's rain barrel, in great triumph capturing an occasional wiggle-waggle, is the true real-istic picture of reciprocity of the McKinley

We are for the protection that protects, We are for the protection that protects, and for the reciprocates, the reciprocates. We are in layor of protecting every man in the enjoyment of the fruit of his labor, diminished only by his proper contribution to the support of the Government, and we are for that reciprocity that throws no unnecessary obstacle between the American producer and the market he is obliged to seek for his product.

duer and the market he is obliged to seek for his product.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many who have heretofore followed our plan with enthusiasm are to-day calling with excusable impatience for immediate relief from the evils that compass them. Whatever can be done to relieve the burdens, to restore, broaden and increase the prosperity of the people, and every party of them, within the limits and according to the principles of free government, that the Democratic party dares to promise it will do with all its might. Whatever is beyond this, whatever is compatible with free government and our historic liberty, it dares not promise to anyone.

A Jibe at Carnegie's Castle. One thing only I venture say. Whoever may be your chosen leader in this campaign, no telegram will flash across the sea from the castle of absentee tariff lords to con-

gratulate him, but from the home of labor from the fireside of the toiler, from the heart of all who love justice and do equity, and who wish and intend that our matchless and who wish and intend that our matchless heritage of freedom should be the common-wealth of all of our people, and the common opportunity of our youth, will come up prayers for his success and recruits for the great Democratic hosts that shall strike down the beast of sectionalism and the Moloch of monopoly and restore once again to our happy land "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." There was a cry from the gallery, "What's the matter with Wilson for President?" There were numerous favorable re-sponses, to all of which Mr. Wilson shook his head and waved his hand deprecatingly. The demonstration ended with three formal cheers for the Permanent Chairman by the delegation from Missouri. The report of the Committee on Rules was presented by

The Unit Rule Is Retained

The report was unanimously adopted, although there had been a sharp fight in the committee over the unit rule, the vote having stood 23 to 15 in favor of the retention of the unit rule. The next order of business was the report

The next order of business was the report of the Committee on Resolutions, but no members of the committee were present in the hall. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, took advantage of the lull in the proceedings to present a gavel of zine to the Chairman of the Convention. Mr. Phelps, in making the presentation in behalf of the zine producers and miners of Missouri said: lucers and miners of Missouri, said:

I present you this gavel, not made of tin or stolen from a Nebraska homestead, but mined and made in Jasper county, Mo., and bearing the inscription, "We need no protection," as a protest against the mockery of legislation which imposes a useless tariff of 30 per cent upon the metal as a pretext for taxing the lamp, pick, sairt and blanket of the miner more than 40 per cent. The speaker added that Missouri's elec-

toral vote would be given to the nominees of the convention by 40,000 majority. The Chairman accepted the gavel, expressing the hope that this convention or its nominee will use this gavel to knock out of the tariff the protection upon zinc. [Applause.] The roll was then called for the naming by States of their national and notification committeeman. As far as agreed upon the names are as follows:

The Names of the Committeemen. State. Nat. Com. Not. Com.
Ala. H. D. Clayton R. N. hodes.
Ark R. K. Davidso

Cal		
Conn	C. S. Thomas Charles French	Frank Adams.
	Samuel Pasco	W. D. Chipley.
Kansas	Frank W. Beane. Benjamin T. Cable. S. P. Sheerin Col. J. J. Ichards. Gen. C. W. Blair	James W. Orr
Mary'd Mass Mich Minn Miss	Jostah Quincy Daniel J. Campan	Edward C. Swett. L. I., V. Baugham. Patrick Maguire. L. R. A. Montgomer. Charles W. Foote. W. V. Sullivan.
Mon Neb	A. J. Davidson Tobias Castor	S. T. Hauser. John A. Crayton.
N. J N. Y N. C Ohlo Oregon Penna R. I S. C	Aiva W. Sulloway niles Ross. William F. Sheeha Hon, W. M. Ranso W. C. Listcow. Caivin S. Brice E. D. McKee Wm. F. Harrity. M. I. Donelson	Andrew Blewett.
Tex	O. T. Holt Bradley B. Smalle	J. H. O'Leary.
	Hugh C. Wallace,	
Wyo Arizona N. M	Hon. E. C. Wahl. Chas. M. Shannor H. B. Furgeson N. Richardson	E. U. 1.0ug.
Utnh	.A. Merritt	H. P. Henderson.

Campbell Addresses the Convention Campbell Addresses the Convention.

While the list was being made up ex-Governor Campbell was called for persisiently, the band playing, "The Campbells Are Coming." Finally the ex-Governor yielded, and, taking the platform, spoke less than five minutes, closing with this admonition to the national Democracy: "When November rolls round, keep your eyes on Ohio." This was violently cheered as the ex-Governor withdrew to his place in the

delegation.

There were cries for Senator Daniel and Senator Voorhees, who failed to respond, and the convention having voted to hear Hon. William U. Hensel, of Pennsylvania,

and loud were the shouts for Bourke Cock-ran. He replied that he had business with the convention later on, and thought all should get dinner if there was no business. Mr. Dickinson, of Michigan, moved that the convention take a recess until 5 o'closer. The motion was put amid cries of ass dissent and the Chair declared the motion

## THE NIGHT SESSION.

A General Battle Over the Tariff Plank, and a Skirmish Over the Silver Section-Wild Scenes of Enthusiasm as the Candi-

CHICAGO, June 22.-Every man, spectafor or delegate, who had a Wigwam ticket knew full well as he entered the barracks that before the session was over the battle would be on. The assumption that there would be a skirmish was based partly on that the Committee on Resolutions would probably report. It was believed that Bourke Cockran's warning of the morning, that he would have business with the convention later, meant entertainment for the crowd. Partly, too, the anticipation of the throng was based upon the conviction that another Democratic Presidental nominee would be placed in history before the session should

The atmosphere was charged heavily with moisture. The men in the galleries took off their coats. How the women maintained life none but themselves know. When Chairman Wilson thumped the desk the sun was shiping dull and yellow through the heavy air. Rev. Thomas Reed, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., offered a prayer.

A Motion to Adjourn Aiready. Up rose Delegate Dubigon, of Georgia, and moved to adjourn until 11 A. M. tomorrow. Yells of derision met this motion, and the motion was scarcely put before it was buried in a storm of noes. Governor Campbell, at 6:15 P. M., started

Governor Campbell, at6:15 P. M., started on a final tour of the delegations, presumably on a missionary errand. He first made his way to Michigan's chairs, and the entire body of delegates from that State leaped upon their chairs and cheered him, while Don Dickinson greeted him. The tour was continued amid cheera.

At 6:24 Delegate Charles H. Jones, of Missouri, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, appeared upon the platform.

Committee, appeared upon the platform. He said: "I am instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to present to you as a re-port of the committee the following resolutions and move their adoption."

L. E. Patterson, of Colorado—I will say that I represent a minority of the commit

tee, and I desire to announce that the mi-nority expects to be heard to present its re-port before the previous question shall be Then ex-Secretary Vilas commenced to read the resolutions at 6:28, but when he reached the phrase, "From Madison to Cleveland," there was a quick shout of one

Cleveland," there was a quick shout of one voice near the platform. It was lost, however, in a flash, for it seemed as ir with one impulse the entire 20,000 people leaped upon their chairs, and, with hats and hand-kerchiefs in the air, 20,000 throats let loose yells and screams that shook the heavy air and almost made the barracks quiver. In a flesh a white satis, because heavy with gold. flash a white satiu banner, heavy with gold fringe, shot aloft and was moved to the cen-ter aisle. It was carried by General Sickle, of Michigan, and one side was a picture of Mr. Cieveland.

Mr. Cieveland.

Had the throng before shouted? Oh, no!

The first outbreak had been but a murmur
beside the outburst that rose then and swept
and rolled from side to side of the great
Wigwam and around and around the amphi-

delegation from Missouri. The report of the Committee on Rules was presented by Mr. English, of Indiana, Chairman, as tollows:

1. Report of the Committee on Credentials. 2. Report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

3. Report of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform.

4. Nomination of a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

5. Nomination of a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Your committee further recommends that the rules of the last Democratic Couvention shall be adopted for the government of this convention.

Wigwam and around and around the amphithenter.

A man in the rear of the delegates hoisted a picture of David B. Hill. Quiok as human impulse moves, a hostile hand ripped it from the standard and tore it up, while cheers for and hisses against the act swept in a wave around the hall. Then came into view a crimson banner. A sturdy Boles man bore it aloft and waved it constantly, while the mass of sweltering people, if possible, swelled the storm of sound. The tempest flowed until 6:47 P. M., when Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan banner to be carried from view in convention. order that business might be resumed.

Tammany Sits Grim and Silent. There were hisses from the crowd that the guidon and baton of its applause should be removed. Through all this Tammany's men, removed. Inrough all this lammany's men, in the center aisle, sat grim and silent, neither hissing Cleveland nor cheering Hill. Its thunderless disapproval, held perfectly in leash, challenged admiration even from those who opposed them. Finally, at 6:48, Mr. Vilas again resumed the reading of the platform. The denunciation of measures like the force bill was loudly cheered. Applause also greeted the loudly cheered. Applause also greeted the homestead plank and the portion of the silver plank denouncing the Sherman act. The reference to Federal officers in national conventions elicited a terrific yell. The foreign policy plank, the navy, the Hebrews in Russia, home rule for Ireland were all liberally cheered. The school law plank was carefully listened to and was punctuated at the end of nearly every sentence by at the end of nearly every sentence by

shouts of approval.

The only features of the platform which seemed to call forth a divided sentimen were the tariff and silver planks, which were apparently not sufficiently radical to satisfy the delegates with pronounced views. Colonel Jones moved the adoption of the platform. Mr. Nesl, of Ohio, said:

Mr. Neal Presents the Minority Report. As a representative from the State of Ohio apon the Committee on Resolutions, I give notice of my intention to present to the convention an amendment to the section of the platform relating to the tariff, [Applause.] I have been unable conscientiously to agree with the majority of my fellowmembers upon that section of this platform. I, therefore, gave notice to the committee I, therefore, gave notice to the committee that I would move in open convention to strike out of that section of the platform pertaining to the tariff all the words preceding the denunciation of the McKinley act and substitute therefor the following:

We denounce the Republican protection policy as a fraud—tie labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect the finise areas of the protection. party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only [applause and cheers], and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

Mr. Walker, of Missouri, called for the reading of that which Mr. Neal purposed to strike out, and the Secretary read it, and at the close of the reading cries were heard, "Strike that out."

[The plank rejected by the convention will be found in the report of the platform, which appears in another column.] Mr. Neal Then States His Case. The history of our country demonstrates the fact that the American people will consider and determine but one great public question at a time. Such a question we now have in the Federal system of protective taxation. Tariff reform has been the leading political issue in this country since the Democrats commenced to battle for a revision of the tariff taxation more than four years are. It must continue to be such until it shall be as firmly established as any fundamental principle can be, that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for revenue alone. [The announcement of this doctrine was greeted with loud cheers.] And that even then the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered. A protective tariff is a robbery of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few, and we ought to have the courage of our convictions. The fact that its insidious purposes under the form of law is called taxation, renders it none the less robbery, and the claim that it is accomplished under the guise of law is as great a crime, and aggrevates rather than lessens the enormity of the offense.

Republican protection is as hostile to our have in the Federal system of protective

offense.

Republican protection is as hostile to our form of Government as was the principle of taxation without representation [applause] for which our fathers rebeled.

A Blast Against Wealth. The rap'd concentration of the wealth of the country under the fostering care of pro-tection, foreshadows this present change.

The ownership of more than ene-half the property of this great country by 17,000 persons, and the still more astounding last that 250 of our 63,000,000 of people own—absolutely own—one-twelfth of all the property of our country, proves with stricing force the necessity for this change. [Applause and cries of "Time! time!"]

There were cries of "Watterson," and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, came for-ward, his appearance being greeted with prolonged cheers. He spoke as follows: prolonged cheers. He spoke as follows:

Before I open my lips to express an opinion upon this matter, I desire to have read an extract from the tariff plank of the National Democratic platform of 1878. [When the clerk finished the reading Mr. Watterson resumed.] This declaration of principles comes to us with the impression of the wisdom and the benediction of the spirit of that age and saint of Democratic Samuel J. Tilden, [The mention of Mr. Tilden's name was received with prolonged cheers, all the New York deleration standing up and yelling.] Twelve long years I fought upon all occasions and at every opportunity to establish the doctrine of that plank as an article of the cardinal Democratic faith, finally seeing it at last practically confirmed in three great Democratic tariff acts, and finally in the message of a great Democratic President. [Great appliause.]

The Spraker's Task Apparently Done, Finally, when I saw it confirmed and proclaimed by the Democratic Convention which assembled in 1888 in St. Louis, I said my labors are over, my fight is ended, the victory is won and I can go to sleep. [Applause.] I shall never again be needed on a Democratic Platform Committee, and I can entrust safely to the younger and less ex-perienced hands this work of my life and love. [Applause.] And when I listened to the extraordinary essay we have heard from the extraordinary essay we have heard from this desk this afternoon [great applause] I asked myself whether we were indeed in a Democratic Convention or simply a Republican Convention [laughter and applause]—a Republican Convention revised by James G. Blaine [laughter and applause] or Benjamin F. Butler, for the tariff plank we have listened to this afternoon is almost identical in principle with the minority report submitted to the Democratic Convention in 1884 by Benjamin F. Butler, and voted down almost unanimously.

I have no dissertation to offer you, but simply a statement of facts which ought to accomplish one or two things—either you should reject this monstrosity which has been hurled among you, and adopt in its place the simple, lucid and true amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [applause], or if you don't want to do that, if you want to take some time to think about it, recommit the whole matter to committee with instructions to clarify and purge themselves.

instructions to clarify and purge them

There were cries of "No, no," which were followed by cries for Vilas, who came to the stand, and said in the course of his re-

marks:

A Tilt Between Vilas at Watterso It is impossible to say too much. It is almost impossible to say enough in denuncia-tion of the iniquitous and reckless tariff legislation which has been inflicted upon this country. You can extend your platform to any degree you see fit, or the wearled powers of your committeemen in hearing argument and debate would enable them to argument and decare would enthle them to sustain, but this resolution which you pro-pose to strike out was a resolution and re-ported to the convention of 1884 [cries of "That is right"] over which I had the honor to preside; and it was reported by that prince of tariff reformers, Coionel William R. Morrison. [Applause].

Mr. Watterson walked up to Senator Vilas, handed him the report of the 1884 convention and pointed out the plank in the platform referred to, and said to Senator Vilas "Read that; read it well; you can read it a great deal better than I can." The best of feeling seemed to prevail between the great orators contesting for their re-spective views. Mr. Watterson leaned back upon the Speaker's desk with a smile, while Mr. Vilas read from the book handed

"Gentlemen, on that occasion, it is an hones: platform, entirely so. [Laughter and applause.] It is a sound platform, emi-nently so." And then Mr. Vilas laid the ook down at Mr. Watterson's side and proeeded as follows:

The Rejoinder of the Kentuckian Gentlemen, I shall not now cause to be read at length the discussion which the distinguished gentleman made on that occa-sion. Half of the words of the mass in that out, and which we have heard beptized to-day as Republican, I bowed down to in 1884, and sound Democratic doctrine under the leadership of our distinguished bow to Mr. Wattersou). I do not think it makes much difference in what form of words we repeat our unvarying and un-swerving hostility to that great robbery and iniquity. [Applause and cries of "Good, good."] I don't care much for the words, be-cause five years ago next fall a President of the United States led the Democratic of the United States led the Democratic party into a position on the tariff question which was not only right and brave and splendld and Democratic [applause], but which has given life-blood—eternal perpetuation to the party. [Applause and cries of

Mr. Watterson replied: In 1884 we were in the midst of the throes of a great internecine tariff controversy. The party seemed to be split wide open, and, after 32 hours of unbroken discussion in the Platform Committee, the best that the moderate or conservative members of the committee—myself among the number—could obtain as common ground to stand upon was the platform of 1884.

The Necessity for Straddling Is Past, But since then we have had the second forrison bill, the Mills bill [applause], the nessage of the President in 1887 [applause], he great campaign of education in 1888that I cannot belp saying to myself: "My God, is it possible that in 1892 we have to go back for a tariff plank to the straddle of 1882.

The Chairman-The question is on a motion of the committee.

The sentence of the Chairman was drowned in the roar of applause and hisses, after which Colonel Jones, editor of the St. Louis Republic, said: "On behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, I wish to say gentleman from Ohio as an addition to section 3." At this point of Colonel Jones' remarks, there arose such a tumult in the chamber, of hisses and applause, that his voice was drowned and he could not be heard. After waiting patiently for some moments, Colonel Jones retired in despair.

Mr. Neal demanded a call of the roll of States upon this amendment.

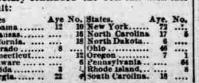
There were several calls of "Mr. Chairnan" by delegates wishing to be recognized but he refused to recognize anyone, and much confusion followed.

Indescribab e Confusion Reigns. There was still greater confusion, and eries of "Mr. Chairman" all over the house from members endeavoring to be recognized Chairman Wilson finally ordered the sergeant at arms to seat the delegates, and Colonel Bright and a force of deputies started in on his apparently impossible job. It was like pushing corks under water. As soon as the sergeant at arms with his retisoon as the sergeant at arms with his reti-nue had passed, the delegates bobbed up again with increased vociferousness and gesticulations. Cries of "Sit down, sit down," mixed with howls and yells and all sorts of horrible noises, produced a scene of discord which would have brought an approving smile to the face of old Chaos himself. Sudamile to the face of old Chaos himself. Sud-denly the band struck up "Hail Columbia," and part of the mob crying for recognition were obliged to take their seats in despair. After the music subsided the Chairman rec-oguized Mr. Mulbrow, of Mississippi, who was asked to state his parliamentary ques-tion. Mr. Mulbrow said:

"Can a motion be now made to recommit the verification of the platform back to the

can a motion be now made to recommit the tariff plank of the platform back to the Committee on Platform?" There were vociferous cries of "No, No," and then a great howl went up from the delegates for

The Secretary finally made an attempt to proceed with the roll call of the States on the motion to strike out and substitute the minority report and out of a suddenly developed curiosity came a hush. The Secretary continued the roll call with this



THURSDAY, JUNE

Henry Watterson's Impulsive Joy. In response to the call of Colorado, the Chairman of the Colorado delegation said: "Colorado votes for the honest Democratic plank, 8 votes aye." [Applause.] Illinois' vote was first announced as 33 votes aye, 15 votes no. Mr. Stevenson, Chairman of the Illinois delegation, in announcing this, after a tumult among the Illinois delega-

the State Convention, I ask that the 48 votes of the State be cast in the affirmative." Henry Watterson impulsively ran over to where Stevenson stood and embraced him. Much cheering and confusion followed. When Kentucky was reached, Henry Watterson was seen in frantic efforts trying to keep an irate delegate to his seat, and finally succeeded in allowing the vote to be announced, which was 26 votes in the affirmative. firmative.

When Pennsylvania was announced, 64 delegates voted solidly no. Senator Wal-lace said: "On behalf of 15 of the delegation from Pennsylvania, I protest, sir, against the power of the delegation to bind those 15 men on questions of principle. I am here in my own sovereignty. You have no right to vote me, nor does the delegation give any-one the right to vote me on questions of principle."

The Pennsylvania Fight Won't Down. Rhode Island was called, but Mr. Wallace again arose and requested the Chairman to announce how the vote of the State of Pennyivania was recorded. He was informed by the Secretary that the 60 votes were cast for the negative of the proposition.

W. U. Hensel—Before the Chair decides that question I desire to state the condition under which the delegation from Pennsyl-vania presents itself to this convention, if the Chair desires information on that sub-

ject.
The Chairman—The chair was about to state that he is not informed what action of previous Democratic conventions has been where a question of this character has arisen. The Chair himself would rule that the vote as returned by the Chairman of the delegation would be received unless the Chairman decided otherwise. [Applause

and cheers.]
Mr. Wallace—I appeal to the convention, call of States. Mr. Hensel replied:

I arise to a point of order. The delegation from Pennsylvania comes to this convention delegated by a State convention which instructed it to vote as a unit upon all questions which might come before it, and that the vote should be east in accordance with the directions of a majority of this delegation. The Pennsylvania Vote as Polled,

Upon a poll being taken in the Pennsyl-vania delegation, it was ascertained that 49 of its members were in favor of the negative of this proposition. When the roll was called it was announced that after the di vision in the Illinois delegation, under their resolutions to vote as a unit, the vote of that State should be cast and should be counted as the majority directed, and presented its vote in this way. This convensented its vote in this way. This convention, by a unanimous vote upon the unanimous recommendation of its Committee on Rules, readopted the rules of the National Conventions of 1884 and 1888, and those rules, I submit, sir, provide, and the precedents of both conventions establish, that when a State delegation was instructed to vote as a unit, its vote should be announced by its Chairman and so recorded by the officer of this convention. I, therefore, Mr. Chairman, mase the point of order that until the action of this convention taken this morning is reconsidered and the rules which it adopted have been rescinned or modified, the proposition of the distinguished gentleman on my left is not in order.

The Chairman—The Chair repeats the rule.

sion. Half of the words of the mass in that part of the platform which it is proposed to ment of the platform which it is proposed to ment of the vote made by the Chairman of the State delegation must be accepted as the vote of that delegation, and that an appeal from the decision of the Chair cannot be taken pending a roll call. [Applause.] The Rejoinder of Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace-I desire to say, sir, that when I arose last I proposed to withdraw the appeal because I felt that my object had been attained. I have asserted the right of 15 men to their individual opinions in the Pennsylvania delegation upon this question of principle, and I now withdraw the ap-When the Chairman announced the result

of the total vote, there was tumultous ap-plause. The New York delegation climbed into their chairs, General Sickles waved his crutches in the air and a member of the New York delegation called for three cheers for Henry Watterson. They were given

for Henry Watterson. They were given amid great enthusiasm.

The tariff fight concluded, the silver question arose. Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, the free silver coinage advocate, took the floor to plead for the insertion of the word "tree" before the word "coinage." His amendment was voted down. The platform was then adopted.

Then came the call of the roll of States for a Presidental candidate. The clerk got as far as Alabama when he was interrupted by Mr. Fenton, of Arkansas, who attempted to move an adjournment, but no attention

to move an adjournment, but no attention was paid to him.

was paid to him.

When Arkansas was called the delegation gave way for New Jersey, and Governor Abbett, of that State, nominated Grover Cleveland in the following speech: Governor Abbett Nominates Cleveland.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Conventors In presenting the name to this convention speak for the United Democracy of the State of New Jersey, whose loyalty to Democratic principles, faithful services to the party, and whose contributions to its success entitle it to the respect ul consider-ation of the Democracy of the United States. Its electoral vote has always been cust in

ation of the Democracy of the United States. Its electoral vote has always been cust in support of Democratic principles and Democratic candidates. In voicing the unanimous wish of the delegation from New Jersey, I present as their candidate for the suffrage of this convention the name of a distinguished Democratic statesman, born upon its soil, for whom, in the two great Presidenta, contests, the state of New Jersey has given its electoral vote.

The supreme consideration in the mind of the Democracy of New Jersey is the success of the Democracy of New Jersey is the success of the Democracy and insure success; it is because that this name will awaken throughout our State the enthusiasm of the Democracy and insure success; it is because he represents the great Democratic principles and policy upon which this entire convention is a unit; it is because we believe that with him as a candidate the Democracy of the Union will sweep the country and establish its principles throughout the length and breadth of the land that we offer to the convention as a nominee, the choice of New Jersey—Grover Cleveland.

The man whom we present will rally to his party thousands of independent voters whose choice is determined by their personal conviction that the candidate will represent principles dearer to them and whose public life and policy gives assurance that chosen by the people they will secure an honest, pure and conservative administration and the great interests of the country will be encouraged and protected.

Later on Others Will Have a Chance.

Later on Others Will Have a Chance. The time will come when other distinguished Democrats who have been mentioned in connection with this nomination will receive that consideration to which the great services they have rendered their party entitles them, but we stand to-day in the presence of the fact that the majority of the Democratic masses throughout the country, the rank and file, the millions of its voters, demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

ing that it has affected and controlled the ing that it has affected and controlled the actions of delegates who would otherwise present the name of some distinguished leader of their own State with whom they feel victory would be assured. The thundering echoes of this convention announcing the nomination of Grover Cleveland will not have died out over the hills and through the valleys of this land, before you will hear and see all our leaders railying to the support of our candidate. They will begin their efforts for organization and success, and continue their work until victory crowns their efforts. All Demo-

crats will fight for victory, and they will succeed, because the principles of the party enunciated here are for the best interests of the country at large, and because the people of this land have unquestioning faith that Grover Cleveland will give the country a pure, honest and stable Government, and an administration which the great business interests of the country and the agricultural and laboring interests of the masses will receive proper and due consideration. The question has been asked why is it that the masses of the party demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland? Why is it that this man who has no offices to distribute, no wealth to command, should have stirred the spontaneous support of the great body of Democracy? Why is it that with all that has been urged against him the people still cry give us Cleveland.

Why Grover Is in Demand. It is because he has crystalized into a livng issue the great principle upon which this battle is to be fought out. If he did not cre-ate tariff reform he made it a Presidental issue; he vitalized it and presented it to our party as the issue for which we could fight and continue to battle, until upon it victory is now assured. There are few ma, in his position, who would have the courage to boldly make the issue and present it so clearly and loroibly as he did in his great message of 1887. I believe that his policy then was to force a national issue which would appeal to the judgment of the peo-ple.

would appeal to the judgment of the people.

There is another reason why the people demand his nomination. They feel that the tariff reform views of President Cleveland and the principles laid down in his great message, whatever its temporary effect may have been, gives us a live and a vital issue to fight for, which has made the great victories since 1828 possible. It consolidated in one solid phalanx the Democracy of the nation. In every State of this Union that policy has been placed in Democratic plate forms and our battles have been fought upon it, and this great gathering of representative Democratic his made to the convention it is no reflection upon any of the masterful leaders of the party. The candidacy of Grover Cleveland is not a reflection upon others; it is not antagonistic to any great Democratic leader. He comes before this convention not as the candidate of any one State. He is the choice of the great majority of Democratic voters. The Democracy of New Jersey therefore presents to this convention in this, the people's year, the nominee of the people—the plain, blunt, houest citizen, the idol of the Democratic masses—Grover Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland.

A Battle of Demonstrations, At the mention of the ex-President's name, the entire convention and spectators arose to their feet in a burst of unparalieled applause. The spectacle of 19,000 persons frantically cheering for Cleveland presented a scene such as was never before witnessed a scene such as was never before witnessed in this country. Michigan's white standard, on which was emblazoned Cleveland's portrait, was carried up and down the hall, increasing the excitement. The rendition of "Boom-de-ay" by the band was unheard in the din of human voices. Meanwhile the New York delegation set stern and silent. The demonstration lasted nine min-

Hill, the Senator's friends gave vent to a counter demonstration. Seventy-two New Yorkers leaped upon chairs, shouting "Hill," and were roundly reinforced by a portion of the audience. It was 20 minutes before the chullition subsided, and it was marked by a lively rough and tumble fight marked by a lively rough-and-tumble fight between two excited partisans in the galley. New York being reached, H. C. Dewitt took the floor to nominate Senator David B. Hill. He spoke as follows:

W. C. Dewitt Nominates Hill. Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: By the favor of my colleagues, I have now the high honor to speak the voice of the State of New York in this council of the Democracy of the nation. Our majestic commonwealth needs no eulogy here. Her electoral vote is the keystone of the Federal citadel of our hopes. In view of this critical and important position occupied by our State in the impending contest, I take great pride while speaking for its regular organi-zation of the party in pointing to our past

zation of the party in pointing to our past triumphs.

In 1885 we carried New York by 11,130 majority; in 1886 by 7,797; in 1887 by 17,077; in 1888 by 19,171; in 1889 by 20,527, and in 1891 by 47,937. So that the present organization speaks not only for the State, indispensable to your success in the Presidental campaign, but speaks for that State organized and arrayed upon the lines of victory. These are stubborn facts, which bypocrisy cannot conceal nor detraction obliterate so you at the outset of this convention should fully understand the true nature of the Democ-

the outset of this convention should fully understand the true nature of the Democracy of the people of New York.

The supreme evil of our age is the use of the law-making power of State and nation for the enrichment of the iew at the expense of the many. Caste, class distinction, profigacy and splendor, social dudes and political ascetics have taken the place of plain, earnest people of former generations. The money power dominates the land and subordinates the sovereignty of the people. Patriotic statesmanship and oratory no longer enjoy the honors of the Republic, and the apostles of truth, justice and liberty are supplanted by the pliant instrument of vast pecuniary and political combinations.

Allil is the Leader They Want.

Mill Is the Leader They Want. In such a crisis, the Democracy of New York wants a revival of the fundamental principles of the party. Our people want a leader filled with the instincts, aspiration, shrewdness, gaiety, hopes, fears, and joys and sorrows which crowd their struggle for life and happiness. We therefore present for your suffrages

the name of him who, having enjoyed all the honors of our State, still finds his highest boast in the sentiment, "I am a Democrat." However eminent may be his post of duty However eminent may be his post of duty, he does not descend to us from above, but in the roll call of the Democracy he steps proudly from the ranks. Do you ask for his credentials? We point you to the unbroken series of victories by which he has rendered New York a veritable Gibraltar to the Democracy of the Union. When, with all the power and patronage of the Federal Government at his command, the distinguished ex-President lost the State of New York by a majority of 14,000, Governor Hill carried it by a majority of over 19,000 votes, and at every election during the past ten years he and his friends have met with constantly increasing success. No same man can reject the force of these statistics, and in pointing the finger of destiny it must outweigh all theory, prophecy, promises and dreams. The experiences of the past must, under like circumstances, forecast the events of the future, and in this instance the conditions remain unchanged.

Mr. Hill never had any allegiance with malcontents nor any favor in the Republican party. The class of men from our State who so violently oppose his nomination today have uniformly opposed him in the past. He has always been nominated under a shower of vituperation and abuse, and he has always emerged from the conflict with the increasing commendation of the people. he does not descend to us from above, but in

The Candidate of the Unterrified. In opposition to sumptuary laws, in per sistent advocacy of the bill granting free dom of religious worship, in the increase of public holidays, labor day and half-holiday; in supporting outdoor sports and pastime he has done more than any public man of his time to foster and develop general liberty appropriate to modern civilization. For these services he encounters the hostility of the bigot and hypocrite.

He is a firm adherent to the principles of

frugality and economy in public affairs so long characteristic of his party. During his long characteristic of his party. During his administration as Governor, our State debt of \$7.000,000 was reduced virtually to nothing, while the property and interests of the State were adequately maintained and improved. These things speak in tones of thunder against the vilification of his enemies.

We present David B. Hill as the candidate of an unterrified and aggressive Democracy. His experience teaches us that such is the way to succeed. We love him not morely for the enemies he has made, but for the enemies he has conquered. He has never been defeated, and having just entered upon the high office of Senator of the United States, if he entertained the slightest doubt of his ability to carry his State he would not suffer his name to be connected with the nomination. Besides the delegation from New York is not itself unmindful of its carresponsibility, and of the great duty of truth and candor it owes to this body.

Support Promised for the Nominee,

Support Promised for the Nominee, We have never misled you in presenting sterling Democrat to your favor. We gave you Horatio Seymour and our people in-dorsed him against General Grant. We gave you Samuel J. Tilden, and, in turn, our State endorsed him. We acquiesced; we did not advise the nomination of 1888. The consequences are known. Not for a single instant would we counsel and urge fais convention to nominate David B. Hill, were we not sure, from careful scrutiny and deliberation, fortified by the tests of our elections, that he can carry the State; the vote of which in the electoral college, under the recent apportionment, is absolutely indispensible to a Democratic victory.

Whomsoever of these may be selected, or whatsoever State may succeed in this convention, we shall Join in the exultasion and gave you Samuel J. Tilden, and, in turn, our

bear our part to the uttermost in the ensuing contest. This is the spirit in which we meet our brethren and this is the spirit we expect to be reciprocated. In no others way can the harmony and dignity of the States be fostered and preserved by this convention, but contemplate the ensuing controversy from whichever standpoint you may choose, you cannot escape the fact that our State is the battleground of the campaign.

Ours is the coigne of vantage, the point of strategy, the very spot of victory or defeat. We appreciate the responsibility of our position and would speak to you like men whose blood flows in their words. The common enemy is strongly entrenched in the capital. Tou are the generals of the army of invasion in grand council assembled. We hall from Waterloo; and we fearlessly proclaim that Hill is the Blucher who can drive the Republican chieftain to St. Heiens in November.

The speaker's reference to Generals Slocum and Sickles and to Governor Flower as the head of the best delegation New York ever sent to a State convention, was greeted with cheers. After the applicance subsided Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, seconded the nomination of Hill as

follows:

The honor has been assigned me in the delegation of which I am a part of seconding in behalf of the Demooracy of New York the nomination of David Bennett Hill. [Cheers.] It has been my privilege, as very many of the delegates assembled before me know, through many years of the past, through service ip which my hairs have grown gray in the cause of Democracy, to stand in the presence of representatives of that party assembled in its national councils, and voiced the sentiment of the State of New York. I occupy precisely that position to-day. With one unbroken voice, reaching from the cataracs upon our Western coast to the ocean which washes our Eastern shore, she comes here demanding the nomination of no man but Governor Hill for the Presidency. [Cheers.] Governor Hill organizes victory. What he has done in the State he would do for the nation. Make him President, give him four years in the White House, and there would not be enough left of the Republican party to sweep up and carry to its grave. [Long coatinued laughter and applages.] the White House, and there would not be enough left of the Republican party to sweep up and carry to its grave. [Long coatinued laughter and applause.]

New York comes here now asking the Democracy of the nation to entrust to her keeping in one more national battle the interests, the responsibilities the sacred trusts which nitherto in her State relations he has taken up and discharged so faithfully; ask you once more to leave the Democratic bauner in our hands and our keeping.

Colonel Fellows' remarks were frequently punctuated by applause from the Hill delegates and hisses from the galleries.

Interrupted by a Thunder Storm While the demonstration during the New York Senator's speech was at its height one of Chicago's thunder storms passed over the Wigwam. The delegates caught the idea and out-thundered the thunder itself with their howls and yells. During the intermission which was made necessary the crowd amused itself watching the glare of lightning, and in listening to the swish of the rain. Everybody had yelled himself hoarse and was content to wait in comparative silence the passing of the storm.

The roll call continued till Illinois was reached, when A. W. Green, of Chicago, seconded the nomination of Cleveland. "Illinois casts 48 votes for Grover Cleveland," were his first words. This clear cut, terse While the demonstration during the New

were his first words. This clear cut, terse announcement brought forth loud cheers, and then Green told why Illinois did so.

When Indiana was called, Hon. William B. English eloquently seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in a few words, as a substitute for Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, who had been taken ill. The clerk called the State of Iowa, and Hon. John M. Duncombe took the platform amid applause, and addressed the convention as follows:

J. F. Duncomba Names Horace Boles. Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention To-day for the first time in the history of the American Republic the name of a man whose home is west of the Mississippi river will be presented to a Democratic will be presented to a Democratic National Convention for nomination to the exalted position of President of the United States. Heretofore the Northern, the Southern, the Eastern and the Middle States have furnished all but one of the Presidental nominees of the Democratic party.

For thirty-five years the Republican party has chosen all but one of its candidates from the West, and the Eastern candidate was defeated. For thirty-five years the Democratic party has chosen all its candidates from the

party has chosen all its candidates from the East, and during that time only one Demo-cratic President has been inaugurated. For over a quarter of a century no man residing outside of the limits of the Empire State has had the honor of a Democratic Presidental nomination. If the Democracy of New York were united to-day her honored statesmen

Continued on Tenth Page.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TRUSSES. Over One Hundred Kinds of Trusses From

\$1 to \$15 Each. If in need of a truss go where they keep the largest assortment; go where they make them and know how to adjust trusses and guarantee a fit. 909 Penn avenue, near Ninth street, Pittsburg. Open Saturday even-ings. Also July 4 until noon.

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For City News and Gossip See Seventh Page.

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To-day we offer a new lot of French . Satines, Navy Blue grounds, with Rings, Polka Dots and Stripes, that are bargains everywhere at 25c, but are here now at 22c a yard. Enough difference to tell your way in the purchase of as many dresses as are usually taken of these goods.

The Gingham sales this week head everything ever known. The weather and the prices bring the people. Think of a choice of over 200 styles best quality (40c and 50c) Scotch Ginghams, including best styles of D. & J. Anderson's, at 25c a yard.

More 25c and some 40c quality Ginghams thrown into the 15c pile this morning. 'Twould be a poor pattern in such quality that would not sell at 15c. But the patterns are all good. That is why the pile goes down so

This weather is moving two lines at a lively pace-The French Printed Organdie Lawns, reduced to 23c, and the French Printed Mousselines, now reduced to 25c. There's no more desirable fabric made. A large choice yet. More than 200 styles in Cotto

Challies and Delaines-the most popular of the new low cost cotton fabrics-printed like the French Wool Challies, in large variety of designs and colors. Prices, 10c, 121/2c and 18c a yard.

Genuine D. & J. Anderson's 450 and 50c Shirting Cheviots are reduced to 25c. You will not find the styles equaled nor the prices matched anywhere.

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